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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1419

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INTERNATIONAL

HISTORICAL SURVEY OF ARMS RACE LAYS BLAME ON UNITED STATES

United States Blamed

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 30 May 83 pp 1-5

[First part of two-part article by S. Vishnevskiy: "Who Sat Twiddling One's Thumbs?--From the History of the Arms Race"]

[Text] Washington constantly makes public original "historical studies" which are designed to prove that throughout the past 20 years the Soviet Union has been steadily building up its military might, while the United States has been sitting twiddling its thumbs and ignoring its own armed forces.

President Reagan went on record with a similar statement in his nationally televised address on March 23.

On November 22 last year he claimed that "while the Soviet Union has raced, we have not." President Reagan even went so far as to say that the United States has been pursuing a policy of "unilateral disarmament" for many years on end.

However, when Cyrus Vance, former secretary of state and earlier under-secretary of defence, was asked his opinion about U.S. "unilateral disarmament," that normally self-possessed man exploded and dismissed that thesis by a slangy word "baloney."

When I came to Washington in the spring of 1962 as a correspondent, I immediately found myself in an atmosphere of war hysteria. The sinister alliance forged by the brasshats and arms manufacturers was not content with the fact that having unleashed an arms race after World War II, it had built up a vast arsenal of nuclear weapons and about 1,900 delivery vehicles, mainly composed of heavy bombers.

According to the then Vice-President Richard Nixon, by the 1960's the United States had outnumbered the Soviet Union in strategic weapons 15 or even 20 times. The military were not content, however. They did everything to create a psychological atmosphere for a new leap in the arms race.

A great ballyhoo was raised about a "missile gap," and John Kennedy who was running for the presidency at that time joined in that campaign. When it took office, his administration discovered that the much-publicized "gap" was fiction. Defence Secretary Robert McNamara told newsmen about that in February 1961.

A short while ago, disclosing the motives behind that Big Lie, he told a LOS ANGELES TIMES correspondent that the 1960 missile gap was invented by the forces in the Department of Defence which tried to get through with their special programme, in that case the programme for the expansion of the production of missiles in the United States, and exaggerated the Soviet potential. It was an exaggeration indeed! The Soviet potential was overstated 15 to 20 times.

Having become convinced that there was no gap whatsoever some advisors to President Kennedy recommended that he stop the build-up of the nuclear missile forces.

The military-industrial complex, however, lashed out at the recommendation as fiercely as it is now criticizing congressional debate on a U.S.-Soviet nuclear freeze. Even the level-headed McNamara, a man whom no one would call a "dove," was shocked by the Pentagon's militarism. "It's a jungle," he told his friends a few days after he became the defence secretary. A little later, however, he also came to obey the law of the jungle. The defence secretary presented to the White House a programme for the production and deployment of 950 strategic missiles. That programme was prompted by the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, although the generals demanded a greater number.

On June 16, 1962, the defence secretary declared that the U.S. administration had officially adopted the "counterforce" concept, a concept that envisaged a massive strike at military targets in the USSR. Later he understood the adventurous character of that concept, but the Pentagon planners had elaborated it and made it a major element of the U.S. military doctrine today.

In the early 1960's the "hawks" prepared a new big leap in the arms race which continued for most of the decade. The United States started large-scale production and deployment of land-based ICBMs such as Atlas, Titan and Minuteman. At the same time it began to built 41 ballistic missile submarines. The Soviet Union had no such submarines then.

In the summer of 1962 the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, a weekly close to the military-industrial complex, triumphantly declared that the programme for the building of powerful missiles forces was fleshing out.

According to Kennedy's adviser A. Schlesinger Jr., by the end of 1963 there had been deployed over 800 inter-continental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) and 250 ballistic missiles launchers aboard submarines (SLBMs) in addition to 1,100 heavy bombers.

The aggression in Vietnam, which cost a huge sum of 352,000 million dollars, did not hamper the build-up of the nuclear-missile force. It is a good time to say here that the Pentagon used Vietnamese soil for testing the newest types of military technology. At the height of this adventure, in 1967, the United States finished setting up the strategic triad consisting of 1,054 launchers of the Minuteman-1, Minuteman-2 and Titan-2 ICBMs, 656 launchers of the Polaris A-2 and Polaris A-3 SLBMs, and 615 bombers B-52 and B-58. Part of the heavy bombers were replaced by land- and submarine-based strategic missiles. The number of strategic delivery vehicles totalled 2,325, while we had just over 600 delivery vehicles at that time.

The United States made a particularly great spurt in boosting the nuclear might of the submarine fleet. From 1960 to 1967 it increased the number of nuclear-powered submarines from 3 to 41, and ballistic missile launchers--from 48 to 656. In 1967 the USSR had a mere 32 launchers on two submarines alone.

These facts completely disprove the false claims that the Soviet Union was allegedly in the lead in the arms race. These claims are refuted by prominent American experts and politicians.

The Soviet Union placed before the fact of the rapid build-up of the U.S. military power, strengthened its defences in order to do away with the American strategic advantage. It was a necessary retaliatory measure taken in response to the growing threat from overseas. Many authoritative American scientists and politicians admit that such a response was only natural and just.

Very indicative are the frank memoirs of Robert McNamara about the military strategic situation in the 1960s. He writes that if he had been the Soviet Defence Minister he would have been infernally worried by the inequality of forces. And I would have been concerned over the fact that the United States was trying to set up a first strike potential, McNamara says. At the same time he cites the report of the U.S. Air Force Command, dated 1962, which said in no uncertain terms that the Air Force supported such a build-up of forces which would ensure a possibility for the United States to deliver a first strike.

If the Air Force thought in this way, imagine what the Soviets thought, the former Pentagon chief under Kennedy and Johnson argues. What reaction could you expect? The Soviets reacted by substantially expanding their programme of strategic nuclear armaments.... So the phenomenon action - counteraction took place, McNamara goes on to say.

These arguments are quite reasonable though somewhat belated. In actual fact, the entire history of the post-war arms race developed according to the principle "action-counteraction" principle. The United States started one round of this dangerous race after another, and the USSR had to counteract by strengthening its defence potential.

In September 1970, the International Institute for Strategic Studies stated in London that the USSR was coming close to nuclear parity with the United States. And on February 25, 1971 the Americans heard President Richard Nixon say by radio that at that moment neither the United States nor the Soviet Union had clear nuclear advantage. Washington officially recognised the existence of equilibrium between the strategic forces of the USSR and the United States.

This parity deprived American militarists of a chance to blackmail the Soviet people by a nuclear threat. This parity became a reliable guarantee of peace. Simultaneously there emerged realistic prerequisites for limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments.

(PRAVDA, May 30. Abridged.)

Survey Continues

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 2 Jun 83 pp 1-5

[Second part of two-part article by S. Vishnevskiy: "Who Sat Twiddling One's Thumbs?--From the History of the Arms Race"]

[Text] All the American Presidents of the 1970s--Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter--admitted the existence of military and strategic parity between the Soviet Union and the United States. Throughout the past decade (and to date) no threat has arisen for America's national security. In the summer of 1972 President Nixon said that the U.S. strategic forces were undoubtedly sufficient for ensuring U.S. security.

The Soviet-American strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) opened up realistic prospects for the lowering of military confrontation. However, the leaders of the military-industrial complex had different things in mind. They wanted the United States to regain its strategic superiority. Henry Kissinger, the man in charge of U.S. foreign policy under the Nixon and Ford administrations, wrote in his memoirs that even during the SALT-1 negotiations the Pentagon's Joint Chiefs of Staff demanded that the White House ensure faster development of new offensive strategic weapon systems.

In the early 1970s the abbreviation "MIRV" appeared in American periodicals. It signified "multiple independently targetable reentry vehicle." The United States planned to supply its strategic missiles with several warheads, each of which could be directed to a separate target.

Level-headed American scientists and politicians warned Washington strategists against the development of MIRV. Spilling the beans, Henry Kissinger recently wrote in TIME magazine that the MIRVing of missiles tilted military balance and halted the strategic arms limitation process. Why didn't he say that earlier?

Mr Kissinger betrayed the Nixon administration's secret plan to achieve substantial military advantage, since Washington believed that the Soviet Union would be unable to develop similar missiles in the foreseeable future. Thus the United States provoked a new dangerous round of the arms race in the early 1970s. Hundreds of many-headed missiles resembling a swarm of wasps appeared. Since 1970 a total of 550 Minuteman-3 intercontinental ballistic missiles have been placed in underground silos in different states. Unlike its predecessors Minuteman-1 and Minuteman-2, which like the Titan-2 missile carried one warhead, a Minuteman-3 missile carries three warheads. Although these missiles account for a little more than a half of land-based launchers, they carry more than three-quarters of all U.S. ICBM warheads.

In 1970 the United States began to install Poseidon S-3 missiles on its nuclear submarines. Each of 31 U.S. nuclear-powered submarines carries 16 missiles each with 10 to 14 warheads. Another 12 submarines had been provided in the late 1970s with Trident-1 missiles. They carry fewer warheads (8), but each warhead has a yield of about 100 kilotons, that is almost twice the yield of a Poseidon S-3 warhead. During the 1970s the number of submarine-launched missiles had increased from 2,048 to 5,280.

All in all, the number of nuclear munitions in the U.S. strategic offensive forces has more than doubled in the past ten years. These forces are capable of making airborne more than 10,000 nuclear munitions in one launch-sortie.

But the calculation of the overseas strategists to upset the parity between the United States and the USSR and to secure the unattainable edge by means of MIRVs, failed. The Soviet Union gave the necessary response to the militarist challenge. By the middle of the 1970s our country had already possessed nuclear weapons with multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicles. In 1981, sixty-two Soviet submarines were equipped with 950 launchers and 2,000 nuclear warheads--1,276 warheads more than in 1975.

But the USSR has far fewer warheads in its strategic forces than the United States. Our nuclear arsenal serves precisely as a factor to deter the aggressive designs of U.S. imperialism.

The buildup of the American strategic might proceeded in the 1970s in many other areas, too. For example, SRAM guided missiles of 200 kilotons each were installed in heavy bombers.

The qualitative improvement of nuclear missile systems in the United States was done under the slogan of "accuracy raising."

The accuracy of such systems as Poseidon C-3 and Minuteman-3 was more than doubled. This alone has increased their striking capability approximately five-fold.

In 1979, 300 Minuteman-3 missiles began to be re-equipped with new MK12A warheads. This novel development has an even higher hitting accuracy: its circular probable error is a mere 180 metres.

The development of new weapons in the 1970s was pursued, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES, "at a mad pace." In the early 70s, the Nixon administration announced its intention to develop a new Trident nuclear submarine and Trident missiles. In 1972, work was started on the MX intercontinental ballistic missile. J. Carter declared in 1979 the decision to build 200 such missiles.

When Nixon and Ford were in office, work was conducted on the development of the B-1 strategic bomber, which was suspended but not halted by Carter. It was at that time that people first heard the insidious word "Stealth." That was the name given to the future bomber which could unseen penetrate through enemy anti-aircraft defences. In 1978, according to the ARMED FORCES JOURNAL, its flight-tests began at the Nellis Air Base.

There was a great flurry of activity in the 70s around strategic cruise missiles. In May 1976 President Ford boasted: "In the development of this important kind of weapon we lead the world." The next year Carter gave the green light to the manufacture of cruise missiles.

Active work was done to develop such instruments of mass destruction as neutron, space, laser, beam, radiological, chemical and biological weapons.

It was in the 1970s that the plan was conceived and began to be realised of supplementing the U.S. strategic potential and forward-based systems in Europe with medium-range nuclear missiles--Cruise and Pershings-2. The programs for their development were worked out in detail even in the first half of the past decade when the USSR had not yet deployed a single SS-20 missile.

The set of armaments developed and built in the 1970s was aimed at preparing an aggressive war against the USSR and other socialist states. Tridents, the MX system, Stealths, Pershings and Cruise missiles, in the unanimous admission of Western military experts, are all conceived as weapons for delivering a first, beheading strike at the defence targets and political centres of the states of the socialist community.

The increased aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism has led to a sharp expansion of military plans under Ronald Reagan, to an almost 1.5-fold rise in expenditures on the strategic force. But the new military strategy of "direct confrontation" between the United States and the USSR, proclaimed by the current Defence Secretary, Caspar Weinberger, is largely based on President Carter's Directive No 59.

Such continuity is understandable because, in the final analysis, the war-hawkish doctrines and programs are determined by the same military-industrial complex.

The truth about who was and is the initiator of the arms race cannot be concealed by any fables about the United States' "unilateral disarmament." Numerous authoritative researchers and politicians across the Atlantic admit that the U.S. military establishment has not sat idle all this time....

The United States has needed this talk about its twenty-year "passiveness" to push through new military programs and open up extra channels in the arms race. However, as historical experience shows, the hopes to achieve military superiority are groundless. To each warhawkish action of imperialism the Soviet Union responds in a fitting manner, strengthening its defence capability. The sole aim of these steps of the USSR, as is pointed out in the statement of the Soviet Government, is to prevent an upset of the existing power balance.

There is only one reasonable way out of the vicious circle: to limit and curb the arms race and to ward off from the peoples the danger of a nuclear-missile catastrophe being created by U.S. strategists.

(PRAVDA, June 2. Abridged.)

CSO: 1812/180

INTERNATIONAL

UNHAPPY LIFE IN WEST GERMANY DRIVES EMIGRE BACK TO KAZAKHSTAN

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 12 Feb 83 p 3

Article by V. Kerner of Georgievka, Kazakh SSR: "Everything Was Strange There"

Text Right on schedule, the plane with foreign tourists landed in Moscow. Excitedly chattering with one another, the passengers made for the exit. But one middle aged woman remained in her seat, bewilderedly repeating to herself: "Russland! This is Moscow. Mein Gott, I'm in my native land..." Her pale face expressed both joy and anxiety.

A stewardess asked her in German: "Are you ill? Don't you feel well?"

"No, I'm all right. Thank you. Forgive me..."

That very day, toward evening, the group of tourists was already in Alma Ata. To their surprise, the woman categorically refused to go on the city sightseeing tour, and spent all her time in her room, as if she was expecting someone. And hardly anyone noticed that she suddenly disappeared from the hotel.

But what happened to Filippina Petrovna Gal'vas, as the woman is called. And why did she, a very shy person by nature, make up her mind to come to the Soviet Union as a tourist, and remain here permanently?

In order to answer all of these questions, we shall attempt to reconstruct the story of Filippina Petrovna Gal'vas.

She was born in Crimean Oblast, where she also married and gave birth to her two daughters. The Gal'vas couple was very fond of children and used to dream of a large family. But the war interfered with the fulfillment of their dream, and the young woman was left alone with her daughters in her arms.

After the war, she moved to Kazakhstan. Her troubles and her joys she always shared with those around her. She derived strength from them, and went to them with her happiness. And she always met with understanding and sympathy, and found support in time of trouble. And Filippina became accustomed to sharing with the people both the good times and the bad, because of their spiritual qualities, taking no notice of their nationality. She never once thought that there could be another standard for describing a person. She'd never thought of it, but she had to experience it for herself.

The husband of the older daughter, Milda, a Lett by nationality, had relatives abroad who praised to the skies their life in the FRG and invited him to take up permanent residence with them. They wrote, saying that one earns a lot of money for the most menial of jobs; and you—You work as a machine operator, don't get enough sleep at night, and are not exactly wallowing in luxury.

The son-in-law turned out to be a weak-willed person; he believed the tales of his relatives and those of the western "radio voices", and began to seek permission to emigrate from the USSR. Permission was granted. He took Milda and the three children with him. But once in the FRG he abandoned his family. Milda complained of her husband's betrayal in letters to her younger sister and to her mother, but she kept on asking them to come and live with her in West Germany, "In order to keep everyone together; it's easier to live that way". At the same time she was unstinting in her praise of her "acquired homeland".

At that time Filippina Petrovna was living with the younger daughter, Lydia, and her family in the village of Blagoveshchenka. She was receiving a pension and was helping to raise her six grandchildren. The family was occupying a large, well-furnished apartment; the grown-ups were working, and they had money in the bank. In short, they were living no worse than anyone else.

But Filippina Petrovna was unable to resist her older daughter's promises, and in a moment of weakness began to seek permission to travel abroad. To all the arguments and all the tales of the unimaginable conditions in the capitalist "paradise", she concluded that a daughter after all would not lie to her mother.

She went to the FRG in the summer of 1979. She believed that she would always remain in the land of her ancestors. It seems that she had considered everything, weighed everything, and thought about all conceivable variants, but...

When she met her mother upon arrival in the FRG, Milda did not appear especially happy. She didn't introduce her to anyone at all and in general seemed to be shamed by her mother's presence.

Frau Gal'vas would sit alone almost the whole day. For some reason the neighbors would not respond to her greetings, as if they didn't hear them at all. And except for her grown sons, no one ever came to visit her daughter; she herself seldom left the house. Only Frau Dym, who had emigrated from the USSR herself some ten years ago, would drop in on the old woman occasionally. They spent many hours in long conversations on how freely and happily they used to live in the Soviet Union, and they cried together, cursing themselves for their thoughtlessness. "If you go away," Frau Dym used to say, "I'll die of despair. Everything is strange here."

Gal'vas, contrasting her present life with the former, fell into despair. Of the 800 marks which the daughter received every month, they paid 426 for the apartment, and a substantial sum went to pay for ordinary services: heat, gas and light. In addition, in the city of Freiburg where they were living, drinking water was purchased in the stores, which is rather inconvenient. As a result there was very little money left for food and clothing, and at times

it was hard to make ends meet. On top of it all, the daughter's ex-husband had failed to make alimony payments for some time. After he was dismissed from his last job he'd been unable to find a position anywhere.

Ever since receiving her first pension check from abroad, Filippina Gal'vas had been putting aside a few marks, and every month she'd been adding more to this sum in order to save enough for a return ticket to the USSR. She didn't know how or when she'd be able to return, but she had faith that she would return, or else she would die in a strange land. She hid her passport from her daughter in the hopes that she'd be needing it soon. She often sent letters to her younger daughter Lydia, and every time said the same thing: "I can't live in this strange land; I beg you to go to Nadezhda Andreevna Volo-shina, chief of the passport desk, and ask for her help in coming back."

In the strange country everything was strange: the habits, the customs, the manners. One had to hold one's self back in everything, even in conversation. Germans from the Soviet Union are not liked here, and are treated with near hostility. And that is why many emigrants have appealed to the USSR embassy to grant them permission to return. Filippina Petrovna had already persuaded her daughter to get her a place in a tourist group going to the Soviet Union. And thus, after three years she turned up in her Motherland, and categorically refused to return to the FRG.

"I'm not going there, even if you beat me!" she said, sitting at the passport desk of the Kurday Rayon militia department in Dzhambul Oblast.

They found it possible to grant the old woman's request. On the very first evening, her relatives gathered at her younger daughter's house, along with their neighbors. Filippina Petrovna's old friends came also—both Kazakh and Russian women. Sitting together with them, she adjusted her head scarf in the familiar manner and wept, not holding back and not sparing the tears.

9006
CSO: 1800/1198

INTERNATIONAL

AFGHAN NATIONALITY PROBLEM FOCUS OF SOVIET TV DOCUMENTARY

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 28 April 83 p 1

Article by Yu. Pologonkin under the caveat, "After the First Performance":
"The Main Achievement"

Text On the eve of Afghanistan's national holiday, the fifth anniversary of the April Revolution, Central Television showed a new documentary film, "Afghanistan—in the Objective Lens" (authored by L. Zolotarevskiy, V. Lebedev, V. Goremykin and V. Avdeev). For five years the friends of this country have looked on with approval, sincerely rejoicing in the successes of the people, who have cast off the chains of exploitation and the heavy social yoke. Also focused on this country are the malignant eyes of those for whom every step taken by the young republic on her way to development is cause for hatred.

"Five years... Is this a long time or a short time?" the film's creators ask the viewer. And they answer, as if expressing our common opinion, that for the bitter experiences which have fallen to the lot of the Afghan people—the endless bandit raids and the savagery; the undeclared war of the imperialist powers, who are supplying the counter-revolution with weapons and other means for suppressing freedom—five years is a long time. But for establishing a strong economy; for completely uprooting the medieval backwardness—it's a short time. Yet, five years is altogether enough time in which to become convinced on whose side is the overwhelming majority of the people, and how deeply the ideals of the revolution have penetrated their hearts and minds.

The chief merit of the film consists of just this, that the screen shows in the most convincing manner the people's attitude toward the revolutionary changes: it shows that their faith is increasing with every passing day in the unshakability of the political, socio-economic and cultural achievements of the republic; and it shows the loyalty of the overwhelming majority of the populace to the union of workers and peasants and all true patriots. Perhaps this was displayed most graphically in the episode filmed at a meeting of tribal representatives with the Minister of Nationalities and Tribal Affairs, Member of the PDPA Central Committee, President of the Republic Academy of Sciences, Solayman Laeq. It all seemed so simple—on the screen there were the people, discussing their affairs in a cordial atmosphere. But what of the servility, with which from time immemorial those who dwell in the East have shown to those persons who occupy a higher position on the hierarchical ladder? There is none!

And where is the haughtiness and self-importance of the minister, conditioned by a centuries-old etiquette? There is none of that either. We are present at a meeting of equals. And they are occupied with important matters of state: on defending the populace from the bandits; on droughts; on the campaign against illiteracy, disease and outmoded ideas. Moreover, this was not a spontaneous outpouring of emotions, which was characteristic for the first days of the revolution, but a discussion based on serious analysis of the successes and shortcomings, and the overall experience of popular rule. And the audience was able to understand whom these people support, and whose side the tribal leaders are on—who have joined in the most active manner for building a new life.

The loyalty of the common people to the ideals of the national-democratic revolution is displayed also in the amazingly voluminous scenes, filled with genuinely national coloration; in the unusually natural scenes taken on the streets, at the bazaars, and in the densely-populated quarters of the city. These are people who five years ago did not know the significance of the very word "revolution" for it simply did not exist in the Afghan vocabulary, nor was it relevant to their whole way of life. Now they are confirming, through their actions and their expressions, that the revolutionary process in Afghanistan is irreversible, and that all attempts to return these people to the path of abject slavery are fruitless and will come to nothing. How can one force a seller of firewood, who not long ago represented the lowest level of society—or the water bearer or the bootmaker, who have become aware of their worth as human beings, and their equality with all their fellow citizens—to once again be submerged in the murky depths of deprivation of rights and humiliation? Whatever weapons which the USA can supply, whatever the bandit threats; these no longer have the power to force them to give up their freedom.

With all the means at their disposal as television journalists, the creators of the film stress the idea that it is precisely the spiritual awakening of the people, the awakening in them of the worthiness of their class, the feeling of proletarian solidarity, which is the main achievement of the April Revolution.

9006
CSO: 1800/1233

INTERNATIONAL

TURKMEN WRITER PREPARES NOVEL ON AFGHAN WAR

Kuliayev's Novel Discussed

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 11, 16 Mar 83 p 6

[Interview with Klych Kuliayev by Ikar Pasev'yev, Ashkhabad: "On This Side of the Frontier"]

[Text] Klych Kuliayev said: "Last night I hardly slept at all." He said this while we were sitting down in his study for the traditional tea without which no conversation can begin in our region. "I became carried away by my work and wanted very much to complete a chapter."

[Question] What are you writing now, Klych Mamedovich?

[Answer] I'm planning the trilogy, "Burya nad Kabulom" [Storm Over Kabul]. The first volume, on which I'm working, will sketch the situation in Afghanistan in the last years of the rule of Zakhid Shah: the domestic problems, the complexities of foreign policy. The book will end with the overthrow of the monarchy and the proclamation of the so-called republic by Muhammed Daud. In the second volume I intend to express the nature of Daud's policy, its antinational and reactionary character. Principal attention will be devoted to the progressive forces which succeeded in overthrowing Daud and setting up a genuinely democratic polity. And the third volume will be devoted to the events subsequent to the April revolution, that is, to the present.

[Question] Is that the chapter which 'took' nearly your entire night?

[Answer] I strived to show the contradictions within the dynasty itself of the Nadirs. As known, until 1962 Zakhid Shah ruled the country with the aid of his first cousins, Muhammed Daud and Muhammed Naim. The first was prime minister and the second his deputy in the ministry of foreign affairs. In 1962 Zakhid Shah removed his cousins from power which, of course, caused them to become discontented. The chapter which I completed last night describes precisely the meeting between Zakhid Shah and his cousins, their sharp conversation on problems of domestic and foreign policy.

I had worked in Afghanistan in the late 1950s and early 1960s and many of the personages in my novel were personally known to me.

[Question] Then most of the characters are particular historical personages?

[Answer] I would not say so. As a rule, the intrigue is carried on by fictitious characters, but they often represent real persons. True enough, when writing a book you alter appearance and character so much that totally different characters are created.

[Question] Is this always so or only in "Storm Over Kabul"?

[Answer] Probably always. Consider, say, the British colonel Charles Forster, one of the ringleaders of foreign interventionists in my novel "Chernoy Karavan" [Black Caravan]. How was created the image of this "connoisseur of the Oriental soul, a cunning and treacherous man"? In the Kabul archives I came across a report of an English colonel on his trip to Soviet Central Asia in 1918. The little three or four pages of this report describe the regions of Turkestan he had toured, the persons whom he had encountered and the questions he had discussed. What drew my chief attention was his conclusion that the anti-Bolshevik forces in Turkestan exist but are disunited and lack popular support. It is hardly likely to combine them into a massed fist, because these groups are led by individuals pursuing their own selfish ends. This was the objective opinion of an experienced and competent intelligence agent. These tiny pages provided the impetus for not only creating the character of the English colonel but also writing the entire novel, in which the first-person narrator is the intelligence agent Forster. Nearly all the protagonists of the novel, except perhaps the Ashkhabad rulers who had been in power for just a short time following the putsch by Socialist Revolutionaries and Mensheviks, are the fruit of the author's imagination.

[Question] And the Soviet spy who has throughout the novel acted side by side with the colonel?

[Answer] Yes, that is rather a generalized character.

[Question] But historical characters appear in nearly all your books, for example, in the novel "Posol emira" [The Emir's Envoy], which, if I'm not mistaken, represents the first attempt in Soviet literature to depict Jawaharlal Nehru, the great friend of our country?

[Answer] I respect deeply that man, who devoted all his life to the struggle for the interests of his country and people.

To me, the main question in that novel was Lenin and the Orient. I attempted to show what tremendous sympathy was felt for Lenin in the countries of the Orient: India, Afghanistan, Turkestan. In this connection, a highly important factor was two meetings between Lenin and an Afghan diplomatic mission which had arrived in Moscow at a time when all imperialist countries had declared a diplomatic boycott of the Soviet Republic.

In describing this it was my great desire also to show the young Nehru who already then was becoming a prominent political figure in his country, and his judgments on various problems of world politics and especially on the historic events in revolutionary Russia.

[Question] How do you conceive the topics and subject matter of your novels?

[Answer] They are suggested by life itself, as a rule. For example, while in Kabul, I was acquainted with the Afghan diplomat Faizmuhammed-Khan, one of the members of that Afghan diplomatic mission which had met with Lenin. He described to me that trip and the encounters with Lenin. I recorded everything. This became the impetus for a more circumstantial study of the problem. Later I did research in archives as well as some guesswork. This is how the novel "The Emir's Envoy" was conceived.

I worked for many years in Iran, Afghanistan and Tunis and closely witnessed the events occurring in these and adjoining countries. And nearly all my published works are based on direct eyewitness experience.

For example, during World War II I worked as a vice consul in Gorgan, Iran, which has a large Turkmen population. I witnessed the evolution of their national-liberation struggle. This was the subject matter of my tale "Po tu storonu Kopet-Daga" [On This Side of Mt. Kopet-Dag], which was translated into Russian by the notable writer Yuriy Olesha, a wartime resident of Ashkhabad.

While working in Tunis I observed the movement for national liberation in the neighboring Algeria. These events are reflected in my novel "Nepokornyy alzhirets" [The Mutinous Algerian]. Events don't have to be imagined; it is enough to describe what one has witnessed.

[Question] When and how did you begin to write books?

[Answer] The Turkmen classic Makhtumkuli, whose 250th anniversary of birth we will celebrate this year, wrote these lines: "I began to perceive distant lands and the secret stirrings of life." Obviously, my diplomatic service is "guilty" of having prompted me toward a writing career.

Having returned from Iran after the war, in 1948, I described all I had seen to my writer friends. They were greatly interested by my tale and asked me to put it all down on paper. This is how I wrote my first tale.

[Question] Clearly, friendship with the descendants of Makhtumkuli and familiarity with his works and those of his father, the poet Azadi, with which they had acquainted you, had prompted you to write the first novel about Makhtumkuli, "Surovyye dni" [A Time of Ordeal]? It appears that afterward you seriously embarked on the career of a creative writer, didn't you?

[Answer] I had indeed studied for a long time the materials on Makhtumkuli: tales, legends and poetry. And I wrote "A Time of Ordeal" on the poet in his adulthood, conceiving it as the first volume of a trilogy. But later I was distracted by other topics, wrote quite a few books and only recently completed the novel "Makhtumkuli," which is rather the first volume of a trilogy about him.

[Question] How do you write?

[Answer] I don't compose detailed outlines. For example, I'm now writing "Storm Over Kabul," but already thinking about another topic which is beginning to "dislodge" this one. A truly outstanding person figures in the history of the Turkmen people--Gul'dzhemal-Khan. She had been a leader at a time when women were considered slaves to the home and hearth and could be sold for "kalym" [bride-price].

Soon we will celebrate the centenary of the voluntary federatoin of the tribes of many Turkmen oases with Russia. Gul'dzhemal-Khan was largely instrumental in bringing about the voluntary incorporation of Mervskiy Oasis into Russia despite the efforts of the British to impose their will and organize in Merva large-scale resistance against Russians.

While I'm working on my novel on Afghanistan, at the same time the characters and plot of my future novel about that remarkable Turkmen woman are slowly ripening in my mind. I haven't yet started to write it, but nearly all of it is already in my head. This is how I proceeded in writing all my books.

[Question] Most of your books are historical or historical-revolutionary....

[Answer] I'm also concerned with current topics. Recently my novel "Zapozdaloye raskayaniye" [A Tardy Repentance], in which I touch upon the moral-esthetic problems of present-day countryside and the relationship between man and land, hs been published in the Turkmen language and translated into Russian and published by Sovetskiy Pisatel' Press.

But what interests me most is the national-liberation movement, the awakening of the peoples of the East, the formation of their consciousness. This is apparently why I write chiefly novels which critics call political. But at the same time I try to "interweave" the entire plot so that their reading would be enjoyable as much as possible.

Seventieth Birthday of Klych Kuliyev

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 7 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by M. Kurbansakhatov, Candidate of Philological Sciences: "A Broad Talent: The 70th Birthday of Klych Kuliyev" under the rubric "Masters of Culture of Soviet Turkmenistan"]

[Text] When the writer Klych Kuliyev is mentioned, this concerns a man with an interesting past and a rich talent who works incessantly and has an inquiring mind. This state and public activist, diplomat, scientist-historian and playwright is accomplishing a great deal in the genre of the historical and historical-revolutionary novel.

The destiny of this writer is largely similar to that of his fellow contemporaries and closely linked to the history of his own people which was resurrected to a new life by the October Revolution.

Klych Kuliyev was born in January 1913 in the village of Geokcha-1, now located in Maryyskiy Rayon. The son of a "daykhanin", he attended school already in the post-revolutionary Soviet period. He then began to work in diverse fields: at the Turkmen SSR Central Executive Committee, the Turkmen State Publishing House, internal affairs agencies, and the Turkmen CP Central Committe. He was the republic's minister of culture, the director of the Turkmen Affiliate of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the CPSU Central Committee, and permanent representative of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers to the USSR Council of Ministers.

Having graduated from the Departent of History, Askhabad Teachers Training Institute and the Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee,

and defended a candidate degree dissertation in the historical sciences, the writer was elected corresponding member of the Turkmen Academy of Sciences. K. Kuliyev's scientific publications dealt with the history of the Turkmen people and the struggle of the Communist party to consolidate Soviet rule and implement the Leninit nationality policy in Soviet Central Asia. He translated into the Turkmen language the works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism.

For 12 years K. Kuliyev had worked in the diplomatic service. For many years he was Soviet vice consul in Iran, and subsequently he worked in the Soviet embassy in Afghanistan. For four years he was extraordinary and plenipotentiary envoy of the Soviet Union to the Republic of Tunis.

K. Kuliyev wrote his first tale "On This Side of Mt. Kopet-Dag," when he was past 40, after leading an interesting life. Although the tale was liked by the reading public, the author had been in no hurry to devote himself to a writing career. It was only 10 years later that he wrote his first novel, "A Time of Ordeal," and completely switched to literary work.

In recent years K. Kuliyev has penned the novels "The Mutinous Algerian," "Black Caravan," and the trilogy "The Emir's Envoy." These tightly plotted novels based on rich factual material have been translated into Russian and the languages of other fraternal peoples and read with lively interest by the Soviet public. As for "Black Caravan," it was even published in Czech and German and served as the subject of the film bearing the same title.

The great success of "Black Caravan" is also demonstrated by the hundreds of letters received by the author from readers across our country--workers, students, teachers, scientists, writers. M. Parkhomenko, professor at the Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee, wrote to K. Kuliyev: "It is important that a new genre--the political novel--has appeared in Turkmen literature. Of course, this also includes the historical-revolutionary genre, but it is more political in nature, more sharply posed, anti-imperialist. This is highly important. In my future article on the Soviet Central Asian novel (and this time chiefly on the Turkmen novel) I will explicate this topic in detail."

This high valuation of the novel "Black Caravan," given by M. Parkhomenko, is in accord with the thoughts of the writer Sergey Borodin, the author of many well-known historical novels. "Even while reading the MS I foresaw that it would interest the broad public. Familiarity with a subject new to our literature, tight plotting, expressive depiction of characters--all this even then foretold that the book would succeed....."

The trilogy "The Emir's Envoy" brought the writer even greater popularity. Based on a wealth of factual material and reliable archival documents, it describes the first Afghan diplomatic mission dispatched in the early years of Soviet rule to the founder of the Soviet state V. I. Lenin in order to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The interest shown by readers in this book is exemplified by one of the many letters received by K. Kuliyev. The letter, from M. A. Yefimov, doctor of juridical sciences, of Gorki, states: "From this novel I learned much that was new to me and probably others. At the same time, this historical novel is also very topical: it is precisely now that it is terribly important to tell the truth about our relations with Afghanistan. The artistic merits of the book, too, are indubitable. As one of a large army of readers, I thank you, Klych Mamedovich,

for a good and needed book and wish you new creative accomplishments."

Currently the writer is working on a new trilogy, which will bear the title "Storm Over Afghanistan." This is proof that the master's creative plans coincide with the needs of the time and of readers.

Recently K. Kuliyev completed his two-volume "Makhtumkuli," which deals with the youth of the classic of Turkmen literature whose 250th birth anniversary will be celebrated this year. The image of that poet has long attracted K. Kuliyev's attention, and the novel is the product of nearly 30 years of work by the writer. The novel will be used by the Turkmenfil'm Film Studio imeni A. Karliyev to produce an artistic film.

The writer's attention is drawn not only to historical facts and events. He has a lively interest in our everyday life and often meets with workers, kolkhoz members and students. These encounters and trips provide the writer with rich material for his works. Recently a publishing house received from M. Kuliyev the MS of a new novel on a current issue, "Repentance."

K. Kuliyev has also penned quite a few interesting dramas. His plays, "Iranskiye nochi" [Iranian Nights], "Serdtsu ne prikazhesh!" [You Cannot Impose Your Will on the Heart], "Klyatva afrikantsa" [The African's Oath], "Nepokornyy alzhirets" [The Mutinous Algerian], "Surovyye dni" [A Time of Ordeal], "Posol emira" [The Emir's Envoy] and "Ekh, vy, muzhchiny!..." [Eh, You Men!...] are being successfully staged in theatres in the republic's capital and oblasts, and the play "Eh, You Men!..." has been translated into many languages of the peoples of the USSR.

A newspaper article cannot describe adequately the varied creative work of K. Kuliyev--a great writer, a well-known scientist, an Orientalist historian, a diplomat, and a public activist. Every facet of his activities deserves detailed study, because all his conscious life is devoted to selfless service to his nation, which has been properly appreciated by the Soviet government and the republic's government: the writer has been decorated with the orders of Labor Red Banner and "Sign of Distinction," and he has received certificates of commendation from the Presidium of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet. And in connection with his 70th birthday Klych Kuliyev has been awarded a high distinction by the Homeland--the Order of the October Revolution.

Klych Mamedovich is in the prime of his creative forces--he works well and fruitfully. He has many interesting plans and ideas. On the 70th birthday of this senior Turkmen writer we wish him good health, a long life and new significant works which are being awaited by the reading public.

INTERNATIONAL

CHANGING ARGENTINE ATTITUDES IN WAKE OF FALKLANDS WAR VIEWED

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 24 May 83 pp 1-2

[Article entitled: "Awakening Giant"]

[Text] Marking their national holiday, the Argentinians feel alarmed that Britain is building up its military might on the Malvinas (Falkland Islands), writes V. Nizsky in his article in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIA on the occasion of Argentina's Liberation Day.

On the national territory of Argentina, which Britain captured again last June, the author of the article writes, it is building new barracks for 15,000 soldiers, radio-electronic installations, radar stations and anti-aircraft defence and communication projects which receive information from spy and meteorological sputniks. Sixteen launching pads for medium- and long-range multi-purpose missiles have been built around Puerto Arjentino.

The British Airforce on the Malvinas has now 48 military aircraft and about a hundred helicopters. The runway of the airfield in Port Stanley (Puerto Arjentino) is being enlarged. In September, work is to start on the construction of the second airfield, some 35 kilometres away from the existing one. It will be able to receive heavy military and military-transport aircraft, including B-52 bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons on board.

Britain is also building up its naval might on the islands. The British squadron, based on the Malvinas, has 30 ships, including a modern aircraft-carrier, and four submarines, two of which are nuclear ones. According to the coming reports, another nine British warships and an atomic submarine are on their way to the Malvinas. Underground depots are being built for storing food reserves, ammunition, as well as missiles and nuclear warheads to them.

The consequences of the Malvinas crisis, writes V. Nizsky in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIA, have made many people in Latin America look from another angle at the world. Washington's obvious and cynical support for the British punitive action was a treachery for the Argentinians.

In conclusion the article says: it is believed in Buenos Aires that there is a real danger of further encroachments on the territorial integrity of

Argentina. Who can give guarantees that one day the NATO soldiers will not occupy Patagonia, a region in the south of the country rich in minerals?

These and other difficult problems are worrying the Argentinians on the eve of their national holiday.

(SOVETSKAYA ROSSIA, May 24. Summary.)

CSO: 1812/170

INTERNATIONAL

EAST EUROPEAN NON-COMMUNIST PARTIES CITED ON EUROMISSILES

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 19 May 83 pp 1-2

["Joint Statement"]

[Text] Warsaw, May 18. (TASS.) The Democratic Party of Poland, the Czechoslovak Socialist Party and the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany (GDR) have issued here a joint statement sharply condemning the policy of the ruling circles of the United States and their NATO allies directed at escalating international tension and at preparations of thermonuclear war.

The adventuristic course of the United States and NATO, the statement says, is a serious obstacle on the road of strengthening international relations.

The economic diktat, blackmail and demagogy, which are openly being used in Washington and a number of other West European capitals, the intensification of revanchist tendencies in the FRG, which are running counter to the territorial and political realities in Europe, complicate the attainment of the aims defined by the United Nations Charter and the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

The planned deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe, near the borders of socialist states, poses a direct threat to the security of Europe and increases the danger of the outbreak of armed conflict. In the interests of peace it is necessary to prevent the deployment of the new American missiles and to step up actions directed at the creation of a zone free of nuclear arms in Central Europe.

The socialist countries are showing good will in ensuring lasting peace, the document stresses. An example of this is presented by the realistic peace proposals of the Soviet Union, its decision not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The time has come for other countries possessing nuclear weapons to adopt similar commitments. This would be a substantial step on the road to preventing a nuclear conflict.

New construction proposals meeting the demands of the present situation are contained in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

The parties which signed the statement have called on all political and social forces, on all people of good will to resolutely resist all the dangerous intrigues of the imperialist forces, to counter them with vigorous actions in defence of peace and to prevent nuclear war.

(PRAVDA, May 19. In full.) Translated by TASS

CSO: 1812/170

INTERNATIONAL

DISCRIMINATION IN ISRAEL AGAINST ARABS, SEPHARDIM ASSAILED

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 31 May 83 pp 1-8

[Article by Prof. K. Kachaturov: "Behind the Facade of the Israeli 'Paradise'"]

[Text] We are in the village of Umm el Fahm. It is situated in Israel, but its population is Arab. Arabs make up 15 per cent of Israel's total population. In the municipal council we were received by Mayor Abu Ali Mohammad.

"There are practically no peasants in our village," he said. "The Israeli authorities have confiscated all tillable land and people who were peasants for many generations have become proletarians. They build homes for those who confiscated our land. You ask why Umm el Fahm with its population of 22,000 is called a village. Many Jewish communities of much smaller size have become towns. If Umm el Fahm were a town, the authorities would have had to increase budget allocations for its development. The authorities do not want to do so and we get next to nothing. That is why our village is in such a bad, unsanitary state."

Most of the members of the municipal council are members of the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality. The Communist Party of Israel is the basis of the Front. The municipal council is waging a persistent struggle to ensure elementary rights for the villagers. A sewerage system has been built there at last. The villagers are proud of their school. There is a shortage of classrooms in Arab-populated villages. Schools are often housed in windowless closets. Children have to use textbooks which distort the history of Palestine. Zionists hush up the fact that in accordance with a UN decision two states, Jewish and Arab, should have been set up on the territory of Palestine.

The Arabs are waging a persistent struggle for their rights. Every year on March 30 the residents of Umm el Fahm and other Arab-populated villages celebrate Land Defence Day. Armoured vehicles and tanks had been brought to Umm el Fahm on the eve of this year's Land Defence Day and tear gas was used to break up a peaceful demonstration in the village.

The population of the big Arab city of Nazareth is also being discriminated against. Seventy per cent of the city's residents voted for the Democratic Front. Engineer Ramez Jeraisi, Deputy Mayor of Nazareth, told us that the city's budget is no more than 20 to 30 per cent of what other cities with the same population get. Nazareth is dominated by narrow streets lined by ramshackle houses. There are no industrial enterprises in the city.

Nearby, Upper Nazareth is rapidly being built on confiscated Arab lands. Ramez Jeraisi cited the following figures. The 50,000 residents of Nazareth live on a territory almost five times smaller than the area occupied by Upper Nazareth with its population of less than 20,000. There are engineering works, a textile mill, modern multi-storey buildings, villas, swimming pools and hotels there. Even the name of the city shows that Upper Nazareth is an elite city. Yet, the Zionists' main aim is to substitute "elite" Nazareth for the city where, according to biblical legend, Jesus Christ lived. It was the reason why an early Christian monument was demolished to give way for a rooming house. The sacrilege of these acts committed by America's "strategic ally" is particularly vivid against the background of the "Year of the Bible" announced by President Reagan.

Discrimination permeates all spheres of life of the racist state. The majority of the indigenous Arab population has been evicted from Haifa, once called a "Red city." Nevertheless, even now Haifa is the biggest Israeli city with a mixed population of Arabs and Jews.

In the 30-storey building of the Haifa University we talked with the university's Rector E. O. Schild. There is a small group of Arabs among the university's 6,000 students. Like students in all the other Israeli universities, the Arab students of the Haifa University have to learn all subjects in Hebrew. Most Arabs cannot afford higher education because tuition fees are high.

It should be noted that the departments of sociology and psychology of the Haifa University have the largest enrollment of students (there are also departments for studying the kibbutzim, the Bible and the Talmud). What does Israel need so many sociologists and psychologists for? The kernel of the matter is that they are used mostly for the psychological conditioning of Israeli soldiers.

Any means are suitable for the indoctrination of the army in the spirit of aggression. I was reminded of this by a casual talk in a cafe in Akko, located near the Lebanese border where military equipment goes in a stream. My interlocutress was an officer of the Israeli Army. She graduated from a conservatoire and has for six years now been serving with the army. Like her husband, she serves in the occupation troops in Lebanon. The officer had received a brief leave of absence, but she seemed eager to get back "to my soldiers," as she put it. For the organisers of genocide and mass slaughter so need the studies in aesthetics! Her attractive face was flushed with anger. She appeared to be sincerely convinced that Begin was a "dove of peace" and that all the troubles emanated from the Arabs and the Soviet Union.

One may take discrimination against the Arabs in Israel, the policy of forcing them to leave their ancestral places, almost as humanism in comparison with the real genocide on occupied lands. Some 1.3 million Arabs have already been deprived of more than half the land that belonged to them, which means the most fertile plots. The sale of Arab lands goes on not only at the auctions of Tel Aviv, but also of New York. For the slightest disobedience, for even a hint of "dissidence"--prison without trial or investigation. The settlers who have grabbed Arab lands terrorize the local population with impunity.

Up to twenty thousand Arabs annually have to flee the occupied territories. But that's not enough for the Zionist leaders of Israel. Under Begin's program of Judaisation, anyone who resists this colonialist policy must be deported. But the resistance is overall, and therefore the ruling circles are nurturing plans to drive out a half of the Arab population for a start.

Even a cursory glance at the pyramid of racial oppression would not be complete without mentioning the discrimination to which the actual majority of the Jewish people of Israel is being subjected. This involves in the first place the citizens who have come from the Arab countries (as distinct from "100 per cent Jews"--the Ashkenazi call them Sephardi). The income of these step-sons of Israel is 40 per cent lower than the Ashkenazi's. Eastern Jews, those coming from Asian and African countries, form just slightly more than 10 per cent of Israel's students. An eyesore to every visitor to Tel Aviv is the slums of the Hatikwa, which, as though mockingly, means "hope" in modern Hebrew. Here's how a teacher addressed Sephardi schoolchildren: "You are the refuse of Hatikwa. Your parents rummaged in dirt and brought the bad smell from Arab countries." Another thus admonished a primary school girl student: "You'll be a whore, just like your mother is." In response a representation of swastika appears on the walls of the rich mansions where Ashkenazi live. Even the rightwing newspaper JERUSALEM POST has been forced to concede that the land is "divided by half."

Hatred tears the Israeli state sick with racism, the rulers of which have the gall to expatriate about the "persecution of Jews" in the socialist lands. This is about how C. Biton, one of the few Sephardi deputies of the Knesset, said in conversation. One cannot help recalling that it was precisely in these parts that the religious sect of Pharisees arose--Pharisees who hid their evil souls under the guise of pretended piety.

As this author could see for himself, modern Israel is the only state in the world which simultaneously pursues the policy of aggression, colonialism, genocide, class and racial oppression and the dictatorship of the Judaic clergy. In Israel the church is not separated from the state, and the entire life of the Jewish subjects from cradle to grave is highly regimented by the powerful religious establishment. The rabbinate's rule is especially great over women, yet another object of discrimination in Israel. On

Saturday, the sacred day for Judaism, life comes to a standstill in many places and religious fanatics will pelt even cars with stones. This did not prevent the hypocrites from shooting down peaceful inhabitants in Lebanon throughout all the days of the week, including, of course, Saturday.

One of the characteristic trends of today's Israel is a deep economic crisis, which even the bourgeois local press describes only as a real catastrophe. Here are the statistics with which the press "gladdens" the Israelis. The country's foreign debt has reached 28 billion dollars; it's the biggest in the world in per-capita terms. Over the first three months of this year it rose by another 1.3 billion dollars. Runaway inflation besets the country. Israel would long have gone completely broke, if it did not have generous foreign subsidies, primarily from the United States. But, in spite of the increasing dollar injections, economic difficulties keep aggravating. There is a steady rise of prices, especially on consumer goods. In April alone the overall index of prices went up by more than 13 per cent: a record since the establishment of Israel.

Spending on aggressive wars is the root cause of the economic crisis or, to be more exact, of the deep crisis of the whole structure of the state. Actual military spending makes up more than 70 per cent of the budget expenditures. The sole flourishing sector of economy is the military industry which has turned Israel into virtually the second militarist state after the United States. The huge concrete building of Israel's Pentagon, encircled with barbed wire, is its symbol.

The economic crisis and first of all the continuous growth of prices intensify class struggle, the actions of the working people in defence of their vital interests. Physicians have been on strike for three months already. Teachers are preparing for a general strike. A young paralysed Israeli has made a camp on the ground right in front of the Knesset in West Jerusalem. He is on a hunger strike, demanding a disability allowance. But in this Zionist "paradise" nobody cares for a homeless invalid. Emil Greenzweig, captain of paratroopers and former "defender" of the Zionist "paradise," was killed by a hand grenade several dozens of metres from the invalid's camp in front of Begin's residence. Greenzweig, who had participated in the aggression in Lebanon, came out against Begin's criminal policy and paid for this with his life.

It is also necessary to say about a phenomenon which is absolutely new for Israel--the growth of the mass anti-war movement. Its mainspring is the "post-Lebanese hang-over," the understanding of the fact that bygone is the time of Blitzkriegs when the occupationists attacked and plundered the Arabs' land with impunity. Now death notices have begun to come to Israel, too. Now also the Israeli mothers weep, cursing those who have thrown the lives of their sons into the flames of the aggressive war. A no small part of Israel's population was shocked by the scale of the brutalities perpetrated by its compatriots. The words Sabra and Shatila are now a watchword for those who have withstood the on-slaught of unbridled chauvinist propaganda.

There are many signs of "post-Lebanese hang-over" in Israel of today. As many as 45 officers publicly refused to accept a medal for the aggression against Lebanon, and 3,000 young men and women--active members of the Peace-Today movement, organised a meeting in Tel Aviv. One of its participants asked General Eli Geva, who at the eleventh hour refused to bomb the defenseless women and children of Beirut and to use tanks against them: "I am asking you how can we live, being aware that we oppress another people?" Today many ask this question, among them some participants in the 400,000-strong demonstration, which was unprecedented in Israel's history and which, in the Square of Emperors in West Jerusalem, came out for ending the criminal aggression.

Our stay in Israel coincided with the signing of an Israeli-Lebanese agreement. Official propaganda tries to portray this act as a "key for achieving peace" in the Middle East. But diametrically opposite voices also sound, and some of them come from a camp which is very far from sympathy for the Arabs. Knesset deputy Amnon Lin, who has recently left Begin's Likud bloc, has stated that the agreement was signed "under the barrels of the Israeli hand machine-guns." The agreement is unjust and, hence, unvital. Even official propaganda has somewhat toned down its belligerent clamour, and radio is now not so loudly trumpeting how many kilometers separate the Israeli troops from Damascus. Few of our interlocutors, who represented different political trends, could deny the obvious fact that all the actions of Begin are dictated from Washington.

Polarisation of forces is now taking place in Israel, but the Communist Party is the only party which is consistent to the end. I would also add that it is truly patriotic because it is not the role of a policeman and at the same time of Washington's hostage in the Middle East but a policy of renouncing annexation of others' territories and of the present adventurist course that meets the vital, long-term interests of Israel. This was said by leader of the Communist Party of Israel Meir Vilner at its Central Committee. He stressed that the Communist Party is the sole political party of Israel in which Jews and Arabs wage joint struggle. We heard approximately the same in Haifa at the editorial office of AL-ITTIHAD, a Communist daily published in Arabic.

The author of this article visited Israel as the head of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. We arrived in Israel at the invitation of the Israel-USSR Friendship Movement, an organisation which tells the truth about the Soviet Union's policy in the atmosphere of unruly anti-Sovietism. The active members of this organisation explain to people that the Soviet Union's attitude to the Israeli people fundamentally differs from its attitude to the policy of Israel's Zionist leaders.

We attended a many-thousand-strong meeting held annually to mark the anniversary of the USSR's victory over Hitler Germany. Eternal gratitude to the Soviet soldiers, who saved the peoples of Europe from the Hitler plague, saved Jews from complete annihilation, was expressed on the hills grown with pines. Not recognising this historical fact, which has been done by the Zionist bosses for many years, signifies for them assuming again the object role of Pharisees. But such is the essence of Zionism.

(IZVESTIA, May 29. In full.)

NATIONAL

DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITIES IN PARTY COMMITTEES DESCRIBED

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 4, Feb 83 (signed to press 8 Feb 83)
pp 65-69

[Article by I. Minayev: "Organizing the Work of Party Bureaus and Party Committees"]

[Text] Secretaries of party bureaus and party committees, especially newly elected ones, are interested in the following questions: how to distribute the duties among the members of the party organ, to draw up a plan of operation, to attract all Communists into organizational and indoctrinal activity, to coordinate and direct the efforts of public organizations at solving economic and social problems. Our readers are also asking these questions. Let us answer them briefly.

Party bureaus and party committees daily organize and direct the activities of workshop party organizations, party groups, and Communists of all production sub-divisions. After an election at their first organizational session the members of a party committee or a party bureau distribute the duties among themselves. They attempt to do this, taking into account the experience, skills, and inclinations of each comrade, as well as the importance and necessity of ensuring the work of this or that section.

A party bureau or a party committee decides questions jointly, but each of their members, being responsible for the collective decisions and all the work of the party bureau or party committee, is personally responsible for a specific section. A well-thought-out approach must be taken to distributing the duties among the members of a party organ. There can be no sorts of standardized recipes for such matters. For example, in the party organization of the Kirovabad Instrument Plant (228 Communists) the party bureau consists of thirteen persons. They have elected a secretary of the party bureau, a deputy for organizational work, he is also chairman of the people's control group, and a deputy for ideological work. Two members of the bureau concern themselves with competition, increasing the quality of production, the introduction of new equipment and technology, inventors and efficiency experts. An equal number of activists are responsible for strengthening production and labor discipline as well as the prevention of legal violations. There is a bureau member who coordinates the activity of councils of instructors, brigade leaders, and foremen.

One activist directs the work of the commissions on monitoring the administrative activities. Still another comrade bears the responsibility for cultural-mass work, organization of leisure and everyday life, another--for labor protection and safety equipment. One activist has been entrusted with the task of working with young Communists while another does the same thing for the women's council, the Red Cross and Red Crescent societies.

Thus the duties are distributed in the party bureau of an industrial enterprise. And here is the way it is in the party committee of the Krasnaya Osetiya Kolkhoz, Mozdokskiy Rayon, North Ossetian ASSR. A party committee of nine persons was elected. The secretary of the party committee, his deputy for organizational work--he also heads up the people's control group--and a deputy for ideological work. One member of the party committee is responsible for organizing socialist competition and strengthening labor discipline, a second--for the effectiveness of using irrigated lands, and a third--for animal-husbandry instruction and the dissemination of advanced methods of work in livestock raising. There is an activist who, together with the trade-union organization, directs the work of the cultural institutions. Others are entrusted with working with young Communists and among women.

All ideological and organizational work in the groups is now being directed by the party bureaus and party committees at fulfilling ahead of schedule the assigned tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan, as well as further development of initiative among the masses. The fate of our plans is decided by labor groups the political nucleus of which is constituted by the party organizations. That is why the 26th CPSU Congress and the November (1982) Plenum accorded so much attention to enhancing the role of the primary party organizations in solving political and national-economic tasks. The struggle for high labor productivity and production efficiency, improvement in product quality, development of socialist competition, increasing the labor and political activity of every member of the CPSU, improving the organizational and mass-political work in the group, strengthening party, state, and labor discipline, improving people's working and everyday life conditions, exercising the right of monitoring administrative activities--this is the circle of problems to which the party bureaus and party committees ascribe particular importance.

At present, for example, in the activity of the party committee and the primary party organization of the Daugavpils Khimvolokno Production Association, a shockwork task has been moved to the forefront--to unleash still further socialist competition for the fulfillment of the state task for 1983 ahead of schedule, to increase the vanguard role of the Communists on the production line. This question is under constant party supervision; it is being examined at party committee sessions, workshop meetings of Communists and party groups, elucidated in the wall-type press, and discussed in conversations with workers. A great deal of attention is being paid herein to the fulfillment of the personal five-year plans by every production worker, the creation of the necessary conditions for this, and rendering aid to young persons on the part of the instructors. Firmly

implemented here is the protection of socialist obligations in brigades, links, and workshops. Contests of vocational skills are held. The experience of the contest winners and outstanding production workers is talked about on special posters, at meetings, and classes in schools of communist labor. According to a good tradition in the workshops they honor the competition winners and encourage them morally and materially. The progress and results of the competition are reported in an up-to-date manner to the entire production group, and this heightens the educational and moral role of the competition, the tone of which is set by the Communists.

As is known, successes in the competition are determined, to a large extent, by the high degree of organization and by firm, conscious labor discipline of the workers. Achievement of such a goal has become one of the principal thrusts in the work of the party committee and the primary organization of the Moscow Burevestnik Factory. The decisions of the November Plenum and its directives concerning this were discussed at open workshop party meetings with extensive participation by non-party comrades. These problems were the subjects of classes within the system of party and Komsomol education, schools of communist labor, talks by agitators and political information specialists. Functioning at the enterprise is a commission on the prevention of violations of labor discipline. The administration, party, trade-union, and Komsomol organizations are striving here to put educational work on such a footing that at each instance of a violation of labor discipline there would be an unfailing reaction of public opinion. Unauthorized absences and other violations of labor discipline are being effectively examined by the administration, public organizations, at sessions of the comrades' courts, and in brigades. And, what is especially important, the workers themselves sharply condemn those who are found guilty; they point out to them what damage and what harm to production they are inflicting by means of their slackness.

A great deal of aid in strengthening labor discipline is being rendered by the wall press, specially composed showcase windows, satirical leaflets, and bulletins, in which the specific malefactors are subjected to sharp criticism. Such a multi-faceted and targeted work is beginning to bear fruit. Unauthorized absences and instances of drunkenness at the Burevestnik Factory have begun to decrease. And this helps the group to improve the effectiveness of production and its financial-economic indicators. And all this has become possible because members of the factory party committee and workshop bureaus are vigorous organizers of educational measures: they are attempting to increase their effectiveness. That is the way the party organs of many of the country's enterprises have begun to proceed, having adopted as their equipment the beginning made by the Muscovites, who have acted with important initiative with regard to a universal strengthening of labor discipline.

Party bureaus and party committees have to solve diverse ideological, organizational, and production problems. Therefore, in order not to be swamped by the flow and not to overlook the basic, main thing in their activities, party bureaus and party committees have drawn up a well-thought-out operational plan. Here is how this is being approached by the party

committee of Construction Trust No 7 (city of Saratov). Here the plans provide, above all, for the work of the Communists, directed at mobilizing the group to successfully carry out the assigned tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan, the development of socialist competition, brigade methods of labor, the training and re-training of building personnel, and improvement of their work and everyday life. A great deal of attention is being paid to propagandizing the decisions of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU CC, the explanation of the tasks of the state plan for 1983, the political indoctrination of the group, party and Komsomol instruction, lecture-type propaganda, mass-agitational and cultural-educational work. There is also a place in the plan for rendering aid to trade-union, Komsomol organizations, and the people's control group. In compiling the plan the directives of the higher-ranking party organs must be taken into account. Participating in the development of the plans are the workshop party organizations, party groups, and all members of the party committee and the workshop party bureaus. The operational plans of this party organization unfailingly indicate specific measures, deadlines for their execution, and the persons responsible. This gives the plan a mobilizing force and helps to organize the work as follows: it is clear to the party committee from whom, for what, and when to inquire, whom to aid and wherein, and what kind of additional measures should be adopted for the unconditional fulfillment of the plan.

Plans for current operations are usually drawn up for a period of one to two months, while future plans look ahead for a year. As is known, a party bureau is elected for a one-year term, and then it renders an account to the Communists for its activity, including that to fulfill the future plan. Serving as the basis of the latter are the decisions of the accounting-and-election party meeting, the annual production-finance assignment, the plan for the socio-economic development of the group, along with the proposals and critical remarks of the Communists. The future plan determines the basic directions of the party organization's activity. But life, actually, makes adjustments in plans which have been outlined earlier. Let's assume that a plan has already been drawn up, and after a brief period of time the appropriate economic organ has adopted a decision, let's say, about the reconstruction of an enterprise. Of course, this requires a revision of the plan which was drawn up, a rejection of some of its points and an inclusion of others; most probably the need will arise to make changes in the disposition of the Communists' forces. Such an operating procedure and flexibility in planning allows us to more rapidly develop the necessary organizational and indoctrinational work in the labor group and to successfully solve the problems which have arisen.

An extremely important place in the work of party bureaus and party committees is occupied by the implementation by the party organizations of the right to monitor administrative activity, especially with regard to the questions of fulfilling production plans, the recruitment, placement, and indoctrination of personnel, as well as the improvement of people's working conditions and daily lives. It is necessary that the party

organizations make fuller and better use of the right granted to them, conduct the party line firmly herein, manifest a Bolshevik sense of principle, and not follow after an administration when it proceeds incorrectly. In exercising the right to monitor administrative activity and the work of the apparatus the party organizations cannot replace the economic specialists, but they are called upon to influence the solution of the production problems by means of their own inherent party methods. Working with people is basic in the everyday activity of a party bureau or party committee. They are constantly concerned with increasing the activity and the discipline of the Communists, rallying the group, and improving the ideological-political, labor, and moral indoctrination of the working people. It is important to bring to everyone's awareness the fact that the fulfillment of the production plan depends upon his personal efforts, that the better we work, the better we will live.

Ideological-indoctrinal work has always been inextricably bound up with multi-faceted organizational activity. Its important link is the party meeting. The latter is the highest organ of the party organization, a school for educating Communists, and a means of mobilizing people to carry out political and production tasks.

The party committee of Home-Building Trust No 1 of Glavkiyevgorstroy pays a great deal of attention to party meetings, which are held here within time periods established by the Charter of the CPSU. Groups of Communists are created in order to prepare a report and a draft of the decree. This allows profound and multi-faceted discussion of the principal problems in the life of the labor group and the adoption of specific decrees. Checking up on their implementation is ordinarily entrusted to that group of activists which has prepared this question for discussion at the meeting. It is important to note that those Communists to whom it has been entrusted to carry out this or that task must be accountable for what is accomplished at the session of the bureau of the workshop party organization and at the party meetings. Thus, it is ensured that the decrees which have been adopted are carried out within the assigned time periods. Here too such a practice has justified itself. At a general party meeting they discussed the decisions of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU CC and the tasks of the party organization. They adopted a detailed, well-thought-out decree. And in order to carry it out unconditionally, the party committee carefully worked out special practical measures which it maintains under constant monitoring supervision.

It has long been established in the party organizations everywhere that the secretary of the party bureau or party committee at the following party meeting informs the Communists how a decision of the previous meeting has been carried out or is being carried out, who has handled the entrusted task and how they have done so. Such a systematic control over the performance helps to effectively implement the decisions which are adopted; it increases the activity and initiative of every Communist. A particular role herein is played by the workshop party organizations and party groups. Of course, their active work is the foundation of the primary party organization's activity as a whole.

This is why the secretary and members of the party bureau of the Bobruysk Knitted-Goods Factory render everyday practical aid to the workshop party organizations and party groups, personally participate in drawing up plans and outlines of their work, prepare meetings of the Communists, and promulgate

various social measures. They often provide practical advice on the spot, instruct the secretaries of the workshop party organizations and party group organizers, inform them about the plans and tasks outlined by the factory party bureau, suggest what kind of role can be played in their decision by the Communists of the workshop and other production subdivisions. The secretary and members of the party bureau teach the activists how they can exercise the right of monitoring administrative activity in the workshop, section, and brigade, advise them as to how to better unleash competition and the struggle to strengthen labor discipline, to disseminate the experience of leading workers, listen to communications of the Communists, correctly distribute party assignments and provide monitoring controls over their execution.

It is well known that the personal, active participation of every Communist in public matters increases the efficiency of the party organization. Meriting attention in this regard is the experience in organizational activity of the party bureau of the Sovkhoz imeni Zhdanov, Priural Rayon, Uralsk Oblast. Here every Communist has an assigned task. Certain of them are propagandists, political information specialists, agitators, disseminators of the press, editors, or members of the editorial board of the wall newspaper. There are Communists who are elected to the organs of the party, trade-union, Komsomol organizations, volunteer societies; they are instructors, people's inspectors, and volunteer guards. At the party meeting they have considered, for example, such a question as the following: "Your Party Assignment." This has been of assistance in correctly deploying the forces of the Communists; each of them has been assigned a specific party task, proceeding from the fact that certain persons must not be overburdened with public work, while others remain on the sidelines of the party organization's life. The party bureau has not only found tasks to the liking of each Communist, but it has also helped them to cope with them, nor does it forget to check up in a timely manner as to how these tasks are being carried out. In this regard there is justification for the regular discussions of communications by Communists at bureau sessions and party meetings concerning their fulfillment of the requirements of the Charter and Program of the CPSU, as well as their production and public work. The party organization has achieved a situation whereby all the Communists have shown a good example in public and production matters and thereby have raised this farm's group to struggle to increase its contribution to the fulfillment of the country's Food Program.

In this party organization as well as in others there is critical examination of the activities not only of the individual Communists but of the organization as a whole. As was noted at the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU CC, criticism and self-criticism constitute an effective means for improving matters, an extremely important method for the correct indoctrination of personnel and the struggle against shortcomings. We must not remain silent about nor cover up blunders and mistakes. Hence, party bureaus and party committees strive to create within groups a situation facilitating extensive and fearless unleashing of principled criticism. This is one of the conditions for the fruitful work of party and other public organizations.

In their work party bureaus and party committees must skillfully rely on public organizations.

An important aspect of the activities of a party bureau or a party committee is the preparation and conduct of sessions. Invited to them are only those comrades who are actually necessary to decide the question. Planning sessions are convoked, as practical experience testifies, once or twice a month and take place in a business-like situation, with mutually high standards. In order to prepare this or that question, a group of Communists is usually singled out who have a good knowledge of the problem, headed up by one of the members of the party bureau or party committee. The activists attentively study the state of affairs, become acquainted with and analyze the documentary data, make the necessary inquiries, and prepare their conclusions, recommendations, and suggestions. The group leader, having studied the question, delivers the information at the session. Having heard the report, the members of the party bureau or party committee exchange opinions, utter remarks, and make suggestions. Thus a collective decision comes into being.

Party bureaus and party committees should delve deeply into economics, provide a principled evaluation of the state of affairs in the group, not slavishly follow the economic managers, but question them strictly about the situation in the production sections entrusted to them. If, let's say, cooperative deliveries are disrupted or if facts are revealed concerning mismanagement, wastefulness, or false registrations, then the party bureau or party committee is duty-bound to decisively combat all this and to hold those guilty in the strictest responsibility.

The November (1982) Plenum demanded an improvement in the style and methods of the party organization's activities. "We must make it a rule," General Secretary of the CPSU CC Comrade Yu. V. Andropov emphasized at the Plenum, "that any new decision on one and the same problem be adopted only when past decisions have been carried out, or when some kind of new circumstances have arisen."

We must decisively put an end to the paper style in work. Of course, it is no secret that right up to the present time a number of organizations are engaged in the collection of unnecessary compilations, certificates, and information to the detriment of vital matters; they are distracted by expanded sessions which take a great number of people from their work. Nor have we yet managed to completely root out instances of too much fuss and bustle at sessions, when the agendas are overloaded with the examination of too many problems. It is not the quantity of papers, not the number and length of time consumed by the sessions, but rather the painstaking political thrust, business-like quality, and practical results which are the criteria by which party work can and must be evaluated.

The secretary of a party committee or a party bureau, though observing the principles of collectivity, in a number of cases acts independently, takes upon himself a greater burden of obligations, manifests a personal initiative in posing and deciding many questions. As is known, the fruitful

activities of party bureaus and party committees as collective organs depend, to a large extent, on the authority of the secretary, his competence, organizational capacities, respectful and, at the same time, demanding attitude toward his comrades, his ability to listen to people and to work with them.

Thus, by relying on public organizations, increasing the activity of all the Communists, and expanding the development of mass-political and organizational work, the party bureaus and party committees are carrying out their own responsible role; they are raising the party organization and the entire group to solve the problems confronting them.

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2384

CSO: 1800/1132

NATIONAL

LENINGRAD MILITIA ACTS AFTER PRAVDA CRITICISM

PM191015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 83 p 3

[Editorial office report under the "After Criticism" rubric: "For the Sake of Order"]

[Text] "For the Sake of Order" was the title of an article that appeared in PRAVDA 21 March. V. Kokushkin, chief of the Main Administration of Internal Affairs of the Leningrad Oblispolkom and Gorispolkom, has informed the editorial office that a special commission composed of executive staffers was set up within the Main Administration of Internal Affairs of the Leningrad Oblispolkom and Gorispolkom to investigate the information presented in the article. In the course of its investigation a group of MVD workers was attached to the commission on Internal Affairs Minister V. V. Fedorchuk's instruction.

It was established that dachas and garden sheds in the horticultural cooperatives near the settlement of Roshchin in Vyborgskiy Rayon were indeed broken into and that the criminals stole property and fruit, and in some cases smashed windows. All these cases were recorded by the Roshchin militia section, and in a number of instances criminal proceedings were instituted and the guilty were brought to justice.

At the same time, as the investigation showed, certain staffers did not give a principled assessment of these cases and for a variety of reasons decided to refrain from instituting criminal proceedings. G. Gavrilov, deputy chief of the Roshchin militia section, has been relieved of his post, and A. Yefimov, an inspector in the section's criminal investigation department, has been dismissed from the militia organs for serious derelictions of duty. A. Petrov, chief of this subunit and a CPSU member, was called to account by the party and given a severe reprimand, to be entered on his record card.

In the rayons where dacha and horticultural cooperatives are situated operational groups of staffers have been created whose task is to detect cases of theft and persons disposed toward committing such crimes and to carry out the necessary preventive work.

The article "For the Sake of Order" has been discussed at open party meetings of the whole personnel of the Main Administration of Internal Affairs, its services, and territorial internal affairs organs.

Concrete measures have been worked out to improve the reception of citizens at city and rayon duty units, public centers for maintenance of order, and enterprises and organizations and to raise the legal and general standard of the scrutiny of letters, complaints, and statements from working people.

Measures to reorganize the work of district inspectors and post militiamen are planned and the system of responding to citizens' reports of incidents telephoned through on 02 is being improved with a view to stepping up the struggle against drunkenness, parasitism and hooliganism and preventing crimes in residential areas, in the streets, and other public places.

The careful investigation of all cases of embezzlement of property from consumer service enterprises has been organized and measures have been taken to increase the effectiveness of the work of the criminal investigation department and the department for combating the embezzlement of socialist property and speculation at such facilities.

More than 30 staffers have received disciplinary punishment for red tape and poor-quality verification of citizens' statements in the current year, 12 of them for breaches of socialist legality.

CSO: 1800/1281

NATIONAL

PROCURATOR GENERAL'S PAMPHLET ON LAW, ORDER REVIEWED

PM191208 Moscow TRUD in Russian 18 May 83 p 3

[Book review by Candidate of Juridical Sciences I. Rozhko: "Strengthening Law and Order"]

[Text] Soviet laws create reliable guarantees that the rights and interests of the working person are protected always and in everything. However, all laws are only vital and effective when put into effect and put into effect by everybody everywhere. This is the theme of the pamphlet by USSR General Procurator A. M. Rekunov entitled "The Laws Must Be Observed" (Zakony nado ispolnyat. Moscow, 1983), published by Znaiye Publishing House.

It shows lucidly and clearly why it is impossible to build communism successfully without the strictest observance of Soviet laws, it shows the nature of the preventive and educational importance of legal norms, and talks about democratism, about improving Soviet legislation and about strengthening socialist legality, law and order, and discipline.

The author gives substantiation to the idea that the humanism of the socialist system and the desire to make full use of the advantages and possibilities of socialism in the interests of man are inseparable from implacable struggle against everything which prevents Soviet people from living and working in peace. To eradicate negative phenomena such as drunkenness, parasitism, embezzlement of public property, bribetaking, speculation, and violations of socialist discipline and public order, it is necessary to make decisive use of all economic, social and legal levers.

A large part of the pamphlet is devoted to a demonstration of the role of society in the struggle against various kinds of law violations and deviations from the norms of communist ethics and law. Attention is focused here on the fact that working people's participation in fulfilling the function of protecting public order in no way means a lessening of attention to the activity of law enforcement organs in the struggle against crime. In order for this struggle to be successful, the author notes, it is necessary to combine wisely persuasion and compulsion measures, measures of social, disciplinary, and administrative influence, and criminal penalties.

The pages devoted to legal education and its role in fashioning the new man and upholding the socialist way of life are very interesting to read. It is stressed that in conditions of developed socialism, legal education is the main link in the system of measures to ensure socialist legality and law and order.

The author attaches special importance to strengthening socialist legality in the sphere of economic relations and in the activity of state bodies and officials. The pamphlet notes that the demand to observe legality and strengthen discipline is addressed to citizens, officials, and state bodies alike.

There is no doubt that the pamphlet "The Laws Must Be Observed" will be read attentively by lecturers, propaganda workers, students of people's universities and everybody who is interested in questions of law.

CSO: 1800/1281

NATIONAL

KHARKOV CONFERENCE DISCUSSES LAW ENFORCEMENT

PM191120 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 May 83 p 3

[TASS report: "Strengthening Legality"]

[Text] A regional conference of leading workers of the prosecutor's office and internal affairs organs, held on 17-18 May in Kharkov, was devoted to questions of further strengthening legality and improving investigation and inquiry activity and prosecutor's office supervision in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and the instructions of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yu. V. Andropov. Taking part in it were leaders of prosecutor's offices, ministries and internal affairs administrations, and investigation subunits of a number of union and autonomous republics, oblasts, cities and rayons.

It was stressed that it is necessary to further improve the interaction of law enforcement bodies in the struggle against crime and violations of legality. Special attention was drawn to intensifying the struggle against embezzlements of socialist property, bribe-taking and trespass on citizens' life, health or personal property.

The conference participants familiarized themselves with the work experience of Kharkov people in preventing and exposing law violations and in involving the public in this important matter, and exchanged opinions on improving propaganda of legal knowledge and Soviet laws among the population and the student youth. The reports on the practical activity of investigators and criminal investigation employees in exposing and investigating serious crimes were instructive.

The conference was addressed by A. M. Rekunkov, USSR general prosecutor.

CSO: 1800/1284

NATIONAL

RYAZAN OBKOM PLENUM HIGHLIGHTS AGRICULTURE LEADERSHIP PROBLEMS

PM101607 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 Apr 83 p 2

[Report by V. Kolobov: "Exacting Account"]

[Excerpts] How is one to consolidate and augment what has already been achieved, and what sort of measures should be taken to bring reserves into operation so as to make up for the large arrears to the state that have been allowed to occur in recent years and make the maximum contribution to the nationwide struggle to fulfill the Food Program? These tasks were recently discussed at a Ryazan party obkom plenum in the light of the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) Plenums, the Central Committee meeting of 18 April of this year and the instructions given there in Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's speech. The rapporteur, N. S. Priyazhnev, first secretary of the Ryazan CPSU Obkom, and speakers in the debate expressed particular concern at serious flaws in the style and methods of agricultural production leadership on the part of party and soviet organs. The obkom bureau and secretaries have not always in recent years examined thoroughly the state of affairs in this most important sector and their assessments have lacked self-criticism. Often superfluous paperwork and speechifying have taken the place of vigorous work with people. Many decisions, including good and needed ones, have been taken, but monitoring of their fulfillment has been manifestly insufficient. There has proven to be mistrust of local cadres and excessive regimentation of their actions. The dubious practice of sending out authorized representatives, who often have hindered rather than aided the tackling of tasks, has become widespread.

The words of Yu. V. Andropov pronounced during his speech at the conference at the CPSU Central Committee were quoted at the plenum: "The state of affairs in agriculture remains complex. Naturally, the unfavorable weather which has been literally victimizing us over recent years has had its effect here. But some workers in these conditions search for and find ways of overcoming difficulties and increasing agricultural output whereas others try to use these conditions to justify serious omissions in their work." Speakers noted that not a few Ryazan leaders figured among those "others." Lenience, the habit of justifying one's blunders by various, supposedly objective factors, and the slackening of a sense of responsibility all led to the point where the oblast reduced its production of grain, potatoes, meat and milk in the 10th Five-Year Plan.

The state of seedgrowing is giving rise to great anxiety. During the 10th Five-Year Plan and the beginning of the 11th Five-Year Plan the Ryazan Oblast brought in from elsewhere not only grain seeds but seed potatoes too, though potatoes had been grown in the oblast since time immemorial and for which at one time it was renowned. The areas sown with regionalized varieties of seed have been considerably reduced. This factor alone accounts for a shortfall of approximately 165,000 tons of grain last year. The speakers in the debate emphasized that it is high time that those who have tolerated this situation be made strictly accountable.

As was to be expected, a pointed discussion developed over the situation in stockraising. In the first 2 years of the current five-year plan the oblast had a considerable shortfall with regard to the state in meat and milk sales and tolerated lowered stock productivity. In Shilovskiy Rayon, for example, the milk yield per cow receiving supplementary feed fell, compared to 1970, by 600 kg and in Kasimovskiy and Spasskiy Rayons by 660 and 745 kg respectively. The reasons for this are a high degree of barrenness in the herd, and errors in creating the fodder base. The majority of kolkhozes and sovkhozes are not self-sufficient in feed production and up to the current year have to a large extent counted on state resources. The plenum condemned this attitude and demanded that fodder production be universally allocated to an independent sector, that intelligent leaders be selected, that teams and links cultivating fodder crops be well-equipped and that the team contract method be widely introduced into this section. Fortunately, it is not necessary to go far for experience of organizing it, for in Sarayevskiy Rayon the nonregulated system has long been put to the test and each year produces good results irrespective of the weather. However, in the oblast as a whole it is being introduced with insufficient vigor.

The plenum adopted a resolution which expresses the firm conviction that party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations, communists and all working people of the oblast will spare no effort or energy to bring about the practical implementation of party decisions and the absolute fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges.

CSO: 1800/1284

NATIONAL

NEW YIDDISH TEXTBOOK PUBLISHED IN USSR

Moscow KNIZHNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 11, 18 Mar 83 p 7

Article: "A Primer in the Yiddish Language"

[Text] A READER INQUIRES

I have heard that a new textbook has recently been published in our country--a primer of the Jewish language. Could you possibly tell us a bit about this publication?

L. TEPLOUKHOVA,
Kindergarten teacher

Leningrad

Within the family of Soviet textbooks earmarked for beginning instruction in the native language in the national schools, yet another one has appeared--a primer in the Yiddish language, a result of the work of a large group of authors.

We asked the editor and compiler of this primer, the poet and assistant editor-in-chief of the literary-artistic journal SOVETISH GAYMLAND (SOVIET HOMELAND), Honored Cultural Worker of the RSFSR Kh. Bender to tell us about the work on this textbook and present it to our readers.

"The RSFSR Ministry of Education and the Division of Public Education of the Jewish Autonomous Oblast requested the top editors of the journal SOVETISH GAYMLAND for their help in creating a new textbook which would correspond to present-day requirements. The RSFSR Goskomizdat also manifested an interest in this matter.

"As soon as work began on the textbook, the question arose of selecting the artists. It seemed to us that a new, modern-day primer should become not only a remarkable pedagogical phenomenon but also an artistic phenomenon. Willingly responding to our request were well-known artists working on designing books for the Prosveshcheniye Publishing House. Heading up the group work (making up the dummy and the general artistic editing) was the very experienced specialist, V. Yezhkov.

"Extremely popular in our country are such Soviet Jewish poets as Lev Kvitko and Ovsey Driz, who have created many works for very small children. Pupils will be able to find and learn by heart well-known verses by these poets. Nor did we forget such a children's writer as V. Ven'yamin Gutyanskiy, many of whose works were anthologized as far back as the pre-war period.

"By way of becoming acquainted with the Jewish Autonomous Oblast, pupils will read stories about the city of Birobidzhan and about the settlement of Amurzet--the center of the Oktyabr'skiy Rayon of the JAO, about the village of Valdgeym and its renowned Lenin's Legacy Kolkhoz, about the legendary Volachayevka and the famous Far-Eastern health resort of Kul'dur, about the splendid nature of the Far-Eastern taiga and about the people who are transforming it, about Hero of the Soviet Union Iosif Bumagin, who repeated the exploit of Aleksandr Matrosov, and for whom a settlement was named in Birobidzhan....

"It remains for me to add that the order of the Khabarovsk Book-Publishing House, whose imprint is on this primer, was carried out on a high level of printing by the Moscow printers (the text was composed by Press No 7 "The Spark of the Revolution" of Soyuzpoligrafprint, USSR Goskomizdat, as well as the manufacture of the illustrations in color and the printing production by the Detskaya kniga Factory No 1 of Rosglavpoligrafprint, RSFSR Goskomizdat).

"This primer is already on the market. It began to appear in the schools of Birobidzhan in the second semester of the 1982/83 school year."

2384
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REGIONAL

'GOAL ORIENTED PROGRAMS' ENCOUNTER DIFFICULTIES IN DNEPROPETROVSK OBLAST

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 12 Apr 83 p 2

[Article by V. Boyko, first secretary of the Dnepropetrovsk obkom of the Communist Party of the Ukraine: "The Chief Party Concern"]

[Excerpts] A characteristic feature of the current 5-year plan in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast is the extensive participation by scientific and production collectives in the realization of overall scientific and technical programs which are a new step forward in improving the management of the development of science and technology. They open up broad horizons for the creative initiative of the workers. They unite scientists and practical workers. They make it possible to substantially speed up the processes of the creation and introduction of new equipment and advanced technology.

In his work "The Teachings of Karl Marx and Some Problems of Socialist Construction in the USSR" the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yu. V. Andropov emphasized: "The chief emphasis today is being put on the task of thinking through and consistently carrying out measures capable of providing great space for the action of the colossal constructive forces contained in our economy."

The special-purpose program approach is one of these measures which is capable of activating powerful new levers of the economic mechanism. In its most rational form it makes it possible to coordinate, or, to put it colorfully, "to focus" the action of "constructive forces" on the achievement of desired final results.

We were once again convinced of this when we totalled up the intermediate results of the fulfillment of regional overall special-purpose programs at a recent meeting of the party obkom's Council on Scientific and Technological Progress. We have six such programs--"Quality," "Ore," "Steel," "Harvest," "Health," and "Labor." They have all entered as a component part in the oblast's economic and social development program for the years 1981-1985, and many of their sections have become elements of the public programs.

Each of these programs has its own concrete goal and its own ways and means of attaining it. What is common to them is that they are all oriented toward the solution of problems which are of great importance for the development of the oblast. They are an increase in labor productivity and an improvement in the quality of output, the reequipping of the mining and metallurgical industry, machine building, construction, and transportation, agricultural progress,

the efficient use of labor resources, and, finally, the protection of the health of workers living in an intensive industrial zone.

I think that today one may also speak about the political importance of the overall special-purpose programs which convincingly reveal the new possibilities and advantages of a society of developed socialism and of the socialist planned economy.

And so, the programs are operating, exercising an ever-increasing influence on the development of the economy. An effective mechanism for the intensification of social production has been put into action. Considering our insufficient experience and the novelty of the work, that which we have succeeded in achieving is to the enormous credit of our party organizations. The programs, as we see, are diverse; they embrace large masses of problems and require the organization of the interaction of many collectives. Decisive in this complex of concerns is party support: we have here the personal participation of communists, efficiently organized control, and the mobilizing energy of decisions.

We proceed from the assumption that the realization of what has been planned is not only the task of scientists, production workers, and economic executives, but of every primary party organization. Otherwise, it would scarcely be possible to count on real success.

The party committees have taken upon themselves a palpable burden. The course of the fulfillment of regional programs, and the introduction of new equipment and technology are under their constant control. Moreover, the control is not solely inspection. Control is a most important political and organizational job. The task is posed in this way: without interfering in performance decisions, and without substituting for economic executives, to increase their responsibility, and to punctually discover and eliminate shortcomings.

In detail, I would say, a scrupulous watch is being kept over the realization of programs--regional and republic--in the Dnepropetrovsk and Krivoy Rog gorkoms, in the Zhovtnevskiy, Krasnogvardeyskiy (Dnepropetrovsk), Krinichanskiy, Novomoskovskiy, and Pokrovskiy party raykoms, and in the party committees of many enterprises, institutes, and VUZes.

At the same time, an analysis has shown that during the past two years individual party committees simply have not found the time to see how their collectives are carrying out the assignments of the republic and regional scientific and technical programs. A question about the course of the fulfillment of the programs puts certain leaders in an exitless blind alley. It is immediately clear that for them this, as they say, is a totally closed book. This is the effect of conservatism of thought and of the inertia of the customary given once and forever.

In order to improve control the party obkom has defined the personal responsibility of the chiefs of the obkom's branch sections for the fulfillment of the assignments of the republic special-purpose scientific and technical programs.

In struggling today to increase responsibility and strengthen production and state discipline, we have the right to demand an increase in personal yield and a profound concern for success from communists who are working as members of program scientific and technical councils. Not everything is in good order here. It sometimes happens that fundamentally new waste-free and resource-saving technologies make a way for themselves into life with difficulty, getting stuck at interdepartmental junctions. It is important here that the scientific and technical council of the corresponding program have its important say, and demonstrate efficiency and persistence. Unfortunately, it does not always turn out this way.

Practice shows that the development of the overall special-purpose approach is an important task of the near future. Basing ourselves on the experience we have acquired and on the developed forms of control, we have to move further: to the development of programs for the 12th Five-Year Plan for every branch of the oblast's economy. Plans for the reconstruction and reequipping of productions will become their basis. Our enterprises are already beginning this work.

2959
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REGIONAL

NEW FORMS OF ATHEIST TRAINING IN KAZAKHSTAN DESCRIBED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 28 Apr 83 p 2

Article by Zh. Bodanov, candidate of historical sciences, chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Department, Dzhambul Obkom, Kazakh Communist Party: "Searching for New Forms: Notes on Atheist Training of Children and Adolescents" /

Text Our children grow up and are nurtured in a healthy moral atmosphere in school, around Pioneer bonfires and on tourist excursions. They derive moral truths from the finest works of Soviet writers, from brilliant performances, and from films. In a word, their spiritual development is shaped under the influence of the Soviet way of life. Therefore, religious dogma is organically foreign to them.

However, in our practical educational experience, irresponsible underestimation of the power of religious influence on defenseless young spirits is not so rare.

And incidentally, there are quite a few instances in life when parents, who are religious fanatics, literally cripple the spirits of their children while initiating them in religious rituals. My responsibilities require me to devote quite a bit of time to anti-religious propaganda, and to providing atheist training for the people. I know from personal experience how complex this process is. As a rule, we start working with people when the disease has been neglected, when a person has for a long time gone to church, or to the mosque, or to a house of prayer of a religious community. Such a person's belief in God has become firm, and to try and achieve some sort of serious turnaround in his world-view can be very complicated. And this is why we strive to begin atheist training as early as possible in all families without exception, believers and unbelievers.

The primary goal of atheist work is not only the graphic and easily-understood exposure of religious legends and dogma, but also the formation of a strong materialistic conviction and the development of the outlook of the children and adolescents. In Dzhambul Oblast they have accumulated what is in our view some interesting experience with such training.

The oblast imeni N.K. Krupskaya Library, for example, has established a "Club for Happy, Inquisitive Kids" for school children in the primary grades, with

affiliated clubs in libraries no. 3, 8 and 11. The club meets once a month and the meetings become for the boys and girls a little holiday for their own personal exploration of the world. Indeed, the kids are required to look up the answers for themselves in the library books on such questions as: "What is the world made of?"; "Who invented the wheel?"; and, "Where is the end of the world?". And for art work they are offered the theme of "Simple Tricks of Nature". Thus, a materialistic foundation is established for primary learning in an attractive, unobtrusive manner. And typically, they do not speak directly of religion in the younger classes, because they are not yet old enough to comprehend such a complex phenomenon. This comes to them later on, when they become adolescents and go on to the higher grades. And then, having become regular readers at their own library, they join another club, "The Young Atheist Club," which is for adolescents. Here they will learn the fundamentals of a materialistic conception of the world.

The library workers strive to combine atheist training of school children with political, labor and moral training. "Atheist Information Rooms" have been established in all of our schools; work is carried out with parents; and the teachers themselves in the majority of cases undergo training in special seminar meetings, which are conducted regularly by the Dzhambul Obkom of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, for party and soviet activists, lecturers on atheism, and club and museum employes. Here they receive, in addition to methodical instructions, the complete information of the state of affairs in our oblast. There are representatives of over a hundred nations and peoples who dwell on its territory—working here in friendly unity are Kazakhs and Russians, Uzbeks and Ukrainians, Dungans and Tatars, Kurds and Azerbaijanis.

Historically, the various groups among the populace have also formed their own religious tendencies. It goes without saying that no one can interfere with a believer's rights which are granted by the USSR Constitution. However, we the Communists also have a party obligation to open the people's eyes to the essence of the objective world, and to help them to shake off the opiate of religion. Naturally, we hold firmly to the principle: while we do not falter in the ideological struggle with religion, we must in no way permit attempts to solve these complex problems by means of administrative law.

Here we are following the precepts of Lenin, who point out that, "...with respect to the party of the socialist proletariat religion is not a private matter. Our party is a union of conscientious, progressive fighters for the liberation of the working class. Such a union cannot and should not have an impersonal attitude toward unconsciousness, ignorance or obscurantism in the form of religious beliefs."

Ministers of religious cults are constantly varying their tactics, and seeking new subtle forms and methods for attracting new adherents into the net of religion. They skillfully adapt to the changing conditions of life, and to the achievements of science, quickly change their tactics, and frequently go beyond the legal realm of activities with which religious cults are satisfied.

It has become known, for example, that in certain legally-registered religious communities, unlawful charitable activities have returned and special prayer meetings are being held for children, young people and women. The clergy has even gone so far as to begin to secretly organize amateur choirs and instrumental orchestras; and to organize excursions at the expense of the societies, Sunday nature outings, where they verbally instruct the young people.

It goes without saying that such practices were halted on the basis of Soviet laws. But we too, the party workers, who are engaged in atheist training, were forced to carefully analyze all the circumstances of the matter.

In connection with these events, we are hardly included to cast a shadow on the work of our houses of culture, clubs, schools and tourist bureaus, nor to place direct responsibility on them. It is said that they have not given the required attention to the young people, and Baptists of various hues took advantage of this for their own purposes. No, our cultural establishments possess an entire arsenal of facilities for musical activities, for singing in a choir, for conducting popular recreation activities on days off, and so on. But the entire fact of the matter is that, at times the mass measures for young people are not reinforced by work with individuals, and the personal life of certain people from believing families remains sealed to us with seven seals.

In our atheist training we are helped a great deal by recommendations from scholars. Members of the strongpoint of the Scientific Atheism Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences at the CPSU Central Committee, and at the Houses of Scientific Atheism have prepared recommendations for conducting sociological research, which permits determining the stage of the spread and the character of religious ideas, and of atheism, within the working collectives. Such a view "from within" has made it possible to arrive at many practical conclusions.

Last June the Merkenskiy party raykom gave a report on atheist training at the session of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan. Following this report, the party obkom developed a comprehensive, long-term plan for ideological-political work for the five-year plan, in which there is a special section, "The Scientific Atheist Training of the Populace." It was drawn up in consideration of the true state of affairs, the study of various groups of believers, and analysis of past history.

Similar plans have been drawn up in the party gorkoms and raykoms and in the primary party organizations. The oblast committee is systematically conducting seminar-meetings for activists, lecturers, teachers and club employes. In the regional sections, counsels are operating for propagandizing scientific atheist films.

At one time the repertoire of the dramatic theater included songs with an atheistic content—"A Kara Kum Tragedy," by O. Bodykov, and "The Devine Comedy," by I. Shtok, and others. And the section on "Religion" at the oblast museum of regional history, with its rich and spacious display, has become a great help to atheist training.

The Dzhambul Obkom of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan skilfully utilizes all its ideological and moral influence on the religious sector of the populace. The scale and the level of atheist propaganda was analyzed in depth at sessions of the bureau and the secretariat, and at departments of propaganda and agitation of the oblast party committee. In recent years, reports have been heard from the Dzhambul, the Lugovskoy, Sverdlovsk, Chu and Merkenskiy party raykoms.

At the bureau of party committees, the assembled primary party organizations also systematically review questions of atheist training of the workers.

In the search for new forms, we arrived at the idea of creating councils or sections on atheism at all party gorkoms and raykoms. A two-year correspondence school for atheist lecturers is in operation at the obkom.

Militant atheists, people with firm materialistic convictions, who have been delivered from prejudice and religious beliefs, must be trained from their youth.

9006

CSO: 1800/1234

REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN CP SECRETARY VIEWS ART'S CIVIL ROLE

PM191059 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 17 May 83 p 2

[Article by L. Shepetis, secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee: "Inspiring Principle"]

[Excerpts] Vilnyus [no date given]--In recent years the party has adopted many important documents on questions of the further development of literature and art. All these documents are characterized by their combination of benevolence and exactingness. The combination of trust in the artist and principledness in assessing the works he has created is the leading principle of the party's leadership of art. Without perturbing the artist with bias and distrust of the purity of his intentions and professional skill, we try to warn him conclusively against misconceptions and lapses.

Without disrupting the artist's solitude, without invading the world of his creative mental processes and arguments with himself, we must help every creator to [word indistinct] more clearly his personal responsibility for the life of the collective, society and country.

Effectively guiding literature and art means knowing the common laws and trends of their development and people's esthetic requirements. Party cadres themselves must have in-depth esthetic training. Some party committeees, for instance the Kaunas and Klaypeda Gorkoms and the Panezhevskiy Raykom, have not only learned how to guide skillfully sociocultural building but also to influence creative processes.

In pondering on the party-mindedness of art it is essential to stress the importance of internationalism for artistic creativity. The most important trend of the present day is the desire of each national culture and each (yes, each!) of its representatives to reach an all-union level. This trend is universal. It is particularly important because it gives rise to the total rejection of any sort of narrowness, national restrictiveness, or "provincialism" in national culture. Every artist seeks to become a worthy representative of multinational Soviet culture without, however, betraying the national features of his people's art. Party workers must not only consider but also make active use of this factor. It is a powerful incentive to creation, it is creation's ideological and moral lever.

The need to step up party leadership of art is dictated by the aggravation of the ideological struggle in the world arena. The ideological foe attacks us by any means. These means include gambling on imposing modernist work on us. The foe is trying, with the aid of modernism, to cause the disintegration of our artistic culture and the art of socialist realism or at least to slow down its development. On the other hand, he is trying to impose on us his own concept of the world, to divert our art from politics, from the solution of urgent social problems, and from direct participation in educational processes. Shouting about the "political diktat" which allegedly fetters Soviet art (while art in their countries is allegedly free from politics, art existing for art's sake), our ideological opponents are vainly trying to mislead our artists. Art does not exist outside politics. It always carries a sociopolitical cargo, and the only question is who and what it serves.

We do not conceal the partymindedness of our art. We are proud of it. We have accumulated a rich arsenal of works of art making it possible to exert an active influence on life, to respond to its needs, and to shape public opinion.

Against the background of the many lofty examples of our creative intelligentsia's maturity of world outlook and political activeness, we can see more clearly the attempts of some artists to stand aloof from the burning questions of the present day. Sometimes the answers given by novelists, poets, and producers to fundamental questions of life are of an abstract humanitarian nature. Another unacceptable extreme is harping on shortcomings and gloating over negative phenomena of our life. This is playing into the hands of the petit bourgeois and a manifestation of the author's lack of principle.

Society's saturation with the achievements of culture and art is characteristic of our time. And this fact prompts us to extend party influence to the consumers of art. It is necessary to protect the viewer resolutely against tastelessness, banality, vulgarity and lack of spirituality.

In almost every home now you will see a picture, ceramics, and countless records. What is the quality of this art which has pervaded daily life? What is played in the discotheque, what kind of movies does our young spectator see? He needs active assistance from criticism which skillfully exposes tastelessness and lack of originality and carefully shapes esthetic taste. Unfortunately, criticism avoids these very acute issues. Sometimes articles appear which erroneously interpret artistic phenomena, in particular those of our cultural heritage.

The blurring of class borders and subjectivism in assessments are most dangerous for criticism. Sometimes instead of an objective assessment of a work of art, instead of a party-minded analysis of its ideological and artistic value, critics prefer compliments and even flattery.

Genuine artistic values do not need this. Our children and grandchildren will welcome with enjoyment the best of what is being created by art today. The best! And it is so important to infect young people with a lofty, pure moral example!

Our country has very rich esthetic reserves. The Lithuanian SSR is making its contribution to the treasury of the Soviet motherland's multinational culture. And this is not simply adding to our creative forces, it is multiplying them many times over.

CSO: 1800/1318

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